

clauses of the land act, states that in the Silgo union alone 400 applications have been made, and in the western union 100 have been made. Continuing, he says: "The bulk of these emigrants will go to the United States. They will receive 47 per cent to cover cost of passage and outfit. It has been calculated that this will cost 50 each, which will leave about 21 to each on arrival. As it appears to me, the guardians of the poor are desirous to emigrate those who are likely to be in a state of chronic poverty at home, and save the rates from their possible support. If these people are thrown upon the cities of the United States without provision being made beforehand for their employment, they may become a burden to the rates there also, and the country of their adoption may become a loser instead of a gainer by their influx."

In conclusion, Consul General Merritt says: "I have this briefly indicated the nature of the information which these consular reports contain and the general conclusions to which they tend, which I believe to be worthy of serious consideration." As to relieving Irish distress by contributions of money from the United States, which have always been so liberal, the charges have been so frequent in the past that much of this money has been used for other purposes, that I suggest in the future the utmost care be taken in choosing the channels through which the charity is to be administered."

Accompanying the above report are the subreports upon which it is based from the United States consuls at Cork, Belfast, Dublin, Limerick, Sligo, Londonderry, and Waterford. These subreports answer with considerable fullness of detail the questions propounded by the consul general, and give many interesting particulars with regard to the present condition of the Irish peasantry.

Upon the subject of the distressed Irish in western and southern Ireland, Mr. John J. Pratt, at Cork, writes as follows: "I met several days ago a prominent gentleman of this place—a very intelligent, as well as genial and kind-hearted man—whose opportunities of knowing western and southern Ireland for some years past had been the best, and in the course of a brief conversation I learned the remark that there was a great deal of distress in the coast region of the island. 'Not a bit of it; don't you believe it,' was his quiet, emphatic answer; and then he told me of his experience attending the distribution of certain supplies to the 'distressed districts' in 1880."

At points where the want was reported greatest the officers could not, unless at extravagant prices, be said, employ help even to unload the cargoes of supply, and in some cases, therefore, the naval crews had to perform the work themselves. The officers would meet, he told me, with expressions of contempt at the idea of sending the people "such stuff" as Indian corn meal, which, as I have learned from domestic experience, is considered food fit only for pigs. Again, he said it was even told that the mission of the Constellation to these shores three years ago was an enterprise of doubtful success as a charity; that the American potatoes were a beggaring, so to speak, for somebody to eat them; were not thought so good as Irish potatoes (nothing American, he said, is thought so good here as that which is Irish); and that some of them were returned to Queenstown and exported to the United States? Such has been a story current here, and reported to me by the high authority just quoted. The visit of the Constellation was, however, a boon in some respects. It did not relieve the poor starving Irish, were costly dinners and balls up and down the country. The gentleman quoted above seemed to think it a pity, and expressed indignation that people of the United States, in view of the terrible Ohio valley floods, should be called upon to minister to fictitious distress in Ireland.

I have written the foregoing paragraph to suggest a doubt of the wisdom of sending distress as bad as it is painted in certain quarters, but I repeat that I feel confident there is enough dire poverty and need in the western and southern coast region to excite the sympathies and induce the helping hand of those charitably disposed everywhere.

Consul Wood, of Belfast, writes: "It may be said generally that no exceptional distress appears to exist, or is reported as existing, among the people of this district. The published accounts of the failure of the potato (chiefly) and the consequent suffering and destitution, so far as they concern the north of Ireland, relate almost wholly to the county of Donegal, and within the district of the consul at Londonderry."

Consul Barrows, of Dublin, says: "So far as my own knowledge extends, there is very little unusual destitution in the vicinity of Dublin, or in any of the counties directly westward across the water. But the real distress will doubtless reach you from the northwest and southwest, but in my consular jurisdiction the people are moderately prosperous."

Consul Agent Tinsley, of Limerick, reports: "As far as my knowledge and experience go, I do not believe that any exceptional distress prevails among the laboring classes in this city. As regards the county of Limerick, owing to the unusually wet winter, agricultural laborers must have felt the want of employment, as it was almost impossible to carry on outdoor work for several months, but on the whole, I have not heard of exceptional distress among them. In the western parts of the county of Clare, I have good reason to believe the published accounts of distress and destitution are not exaggerated."

Consul Agent Farrell, of Waterford, says: "I have received information from a reliable source as to the state of affairs in the county of Kilkenny, and am therefore in a position to state that no exceptional distress exists throughout that county. At the same time the people are emigrating every day, and there is every prospect of the number of emigrants increasing instead of decreasing."

Launch of the President Arthur.
KISSIMEE, FLA., May 8.—The Okeechobee company will launch on Monday next the dredge boat President Arthur. It is the largest dredge in America, and will excavate 20,000 cubic yards per day. It is designed to cut a canal 6 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and will commence operations at the lower end of Lake Kissimmee and go direct to Lake Okeechobee. The completion of this canal will reclaim four millions of acres of sugar lands.

Hanged to a Tree.
MADISONVILLE, KY., May 8.—A young negro employed by William B. Haywood, near Hanson, attempted to outrage the person of Mrs. Haywood last Saturday during the absence of her husband. The negro, fearing discovery, fled, but was arrested on Sunday, and while his captors were waiting for a train to bring him hither a body of masked men took him from them and hanged him to a tree. He confessed his crime.

The Private Mail Delivery.
NEW YORK, May 8.—An injunction was sued out in the supreme court to-day and served on Postmaster General Gresham, Postmaster Pearson, Inspector Newcome, Collector Robertson, and United States Marshal Edwards restraining them from interfering with the operation of Boyd's Express company until the determination of the civil suits now pending in the United States courts.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.
—The mother of Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., archbishop of Baltimore, died in New Orleans yesterday morning.
—A grand national pilgrimage, under the auspices of Manager Fabre, of Montreal, has been organized to visit Notre Dame de Lourdes, in France. It will leave there early in July.
—The Monumental street railway of Baltimore (33 miles of track with its equipment) was sold at auction yesterday by the receiver. It was purchased for \$100,000 by a syndicate of Philadelphia and Baltimore gentlemen.
—An execution was issued from the court of common pleas of Philadelphia by H. G. and A. H. Harris, attorneys, against the Reading Railway company for \$24,553.76, the principal and interest of Reading railway scrip.
—Hon. Charles B. Hall, president of the Boston National bank, died in Boston yesterday morning. He was state treasurer from 1848 to 1853, and was president of the bankers' association, and secretary of the society for the prevention of counterfeiting.

DYE'S DISCIPLINE.

It is Not Thoroughly Approved by Those Disciplined and Some Others.

An Ex-Confederate in Training for Promotion—The Major Interviewed.

"Perhaps the reason why the ex-Egyptian general who is at the head of our police department is in favor of 'honorably discharging' so many of the members of the police force is because he was 'honorably discharged' himself from the United States army," said a gentleman well versed in police matters to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday on Fifteenth street.

"When did that occur?" said the reporter. "Well, you know the army was top heavy after the war—too many officers. So to weed out those who could best be spared congress passed an act July 15, 1870, allowing some to resign, others to apply for a discharge, and others to go before the Hancock board for examination. Mr. Dye, who was a major in the eighth infantry at that time, and had been a colonel of volunteers by brevet, applied for his discharge under provisions of the third section of general orders, issued by the War Department July 2, 1870, and was 'honorably discharged' Sept. 30, 1870, with one year's pay."

"Did the 'honorably discharged' policemen get any pay?"

"The commissioners gave one man \$100 and two others \$50 each out of the policemen's fund and did not give the others anything. All of them are in want, with big families on their hands, and it strikes me that if one was entitled to any part of that fund, all of them were."

"Did a board sit upon the honorably discharged policemen?"

"Yes. Dr. McKim, Capt. Vernon and Lieut. Gosford made up each man's record from the back records of the police offices. This record is now in the office of the commissioners, and is inaccessible. Hints and rumors relative to it say that some of the statements made against many of the 'honorably discharged' men are simply outrageous. Take Patrick, for instance—a young man of good physique and health, who is as vigorous in mind and body as any man of his age in the city. 'Bordering on imbecility' is said to be one of the false charges against him."

"Look at Luskay's case. He is charged by Dr. McKim with having the chronic rheumatism, subject to heart disease, has the vertigo, liable to be attacked and suddenly die at any moment, and yet he is young, hearty, and vigorous, only 45 years of age, just about the same age as Maj. Dye. Was when he applied for his discharge from the army twelve years ago, and a good deal more vigorous looking. It is true he has attacks of rheumatism, but why not? He had been a policeman eighteen years, exposed to all sorts of weather, and had faced death on more than one occasion while in the discharge of his duty."

"Here's a story about Luskay and another officer, which shows something about the influence at police headquarters. Luskay was detailed at the Columbia buildings, a nice bill, where he would not be exposed to the weather. A United States senator brings influence enough to have a friend of his (a policeman) who has the asthma go bad for night duty, put in Luskay's place. The latter goes to regular duty again and gets the rheumatism and an 'honorably discharge,' while the man with the asthma remains on the force and the same influence that keeps him there puts his wife in a government office also."

"Take the case of Policeman Grant. He is honorably discharged for bad health upon the say-so of a police surgeon, while another police surgeon says there is not a healthier man on the force at present. Everybody knows about Phil. Thompson, who is blind. And so through the list it is contended that great injustice has been done these men."

"Why don't the commissioners do something for them?"

"The men are not able to get a hearing before Judge Edmonds, who appears to be running the machinery along with Maj. Dye, or at least they can get no satisfaction. Have you heard about the new appointment?"

"No. Who is it?"

"It is another ex-confederate officer, although that wouldn't be anything against him if he was a citizen. Cox, the chief of detectives, was a citizen of Kentucky when appointed, where he has lived for many years. The new man who is said to be in training for Capt. Vernon's place is Col. E. H. Cummins, who commanded a confederate battery of Maryland artillery during the war. He is not a stranger here, resides in Georgetown, and was highly recommended for 'inspector of police' by Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Joe Johnston, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Randall Gibson, and other confederate officers. Gen. Gibson speaks of Cummins as one of the 'bravest and gallant soldiers of the lost cause.' He was appointed two weeks ago as a private on the force, but the fact of his appointment has been kept dark, and not even entered on the record (which is open to public inspection) for fear the newspaper fellows would get it. He is now in the office with Maj. Dye, and just as soon as Capt. Vernon is reduced to the ranks 'honorably discharged,' Col. Cummins is to step in as captain and inspector."

"You appear to have everything down to a fine point relative to these matters," said the reporter.

"That's not all yet by a jug full," said the gentleman. "Wait a few days and I will give you a pointer about some of the newly appointed officers who have sworn falsely relative to their birth places and ages. In conclusion let me say that Dye, Cox, and Cummins are doing mighty well so far as getting local offices concerned. Two of them at least were not citizens of the district in any sense when appointed."

"Don't you think, major, that there may have been some injustice about the appointment of the recent discharges?" asked a REPUBLICAN reporter of Maj. Dye yesterday.

"Possibly there may have been, but there was no intention of doing injustice to any one of the men who were all discharged by the police and the board. I have no recommendations, I don't intend to do injustice to a man, but in so many cases there may have been some whose case was perhaps not fully considered."

"Will any of the discharged men be restored?"

"I have not considered that question yet."

"There has been a good deal of talk about the appointments of Messrs. Cox and Cummins. What were the considerations that induced their appointments?"

"Well, as to Mr. Cox, I don't think his age is any bar to his efficiency. He has been employed on special work, and you know he is an intelligent, capable man, and one whom I could send to a cabinet minister, if necessary, and feel that he would conduct himself as a gentleman. He is not employed as a policeman, and so has no claim to retention beyond the time when his services are valuable."

"How about Cummins?"

"I don't care to say anything about him now."

"Do you think the discharged men will test the matter in the courts?"

"I don't know, but I think not."

Civil Service Commission Programme.
The new civil service rules having been approved, the commissioners will leave Washington in a few days for the purpose of putting examining boards in operation in all the large cities. As the provisions of the civil service act relating to appointments take effect July 1, it is essential that examinations shall be held before that date. The commissioners expect to have their bureau in this city in working order about the first week in June, and they propose to have the examining boards in the cities fully established in time to secure the examination of applicants for positions in the service some time before July 1. The work has been divided up so that each commissioner is assigned to a district. Commissioner Eaton takes the principal eastern cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Commissioner Gregory is assigned to Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, and other lake cities, and Commissioner Thomas to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, New Orleans, and other cities in the southwest.

Each commissioner will take with him an assistant detailed from one of the departments

BASE BALL BULLETIN.

The Waverlys Defeat the Nationals—Games in Baltimore and Elsewhere.

The Nationals and Waverlys played the best game seen here this season on the Athletic grounds yesterday afternoon. The Waverlys, smarting under their former defeat, went out on the field intent upon retrieving their laurels. They went to the bat first and were retired in one, two, three order. This was not very encouraging, and when the Nationals went to the bat their first striker, Baker, got around to third on a wild throw of Yewell's over Nourse's head and scored on a base hit by Gladman. The crowd seemed disposed to give the Waverlys for this beginning, but they were not dismayed. Barr pitched so magnificently that the red legs could not hit the sphere at all, and Gerard caught perfectly. The Nationals played in splendid form, and for seven innings the Waverlys failed to score, and the game stood 1 to 0. In the eighth inning, when Gerard and McCauley were on the bases, McKee drove a three-bagger out into the right and brought two runs home. The spectators yelled themselves hoarse, and though the Nationals braved the odds and made things even in their halves of the eighth and ninth innings, Barr's delivery was too crooked, and the score at the finish remained 2 to 1. The Waverlys were naturally delighted with their victory. The following is the score:

WAV. NATIONALS.

A. B. R. H. E. O. A. B. R. H. E. O.

Gerard, c. 4 0 1 1 0 0 0

Barr, p. 4 0 1 1 0 0 0

McCauley, c. 2 0 0 2 0 0 0

McKee, c. 4 0 1 1 0 0 0

White, c. 4 0 1 1 2 0 0

Yewell, b. 4 0 0 1 1 1 0

Nourse, f. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Allen, f. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Total..... 24 2 6 27 14 1

NATIONALS.

A. B. R. H. E. O. A. B. R. H. E. O.

Baker, c. 4 1 0 13 0 0 0

Gerard, c. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Glendon, c. 3 0 0 1 0 0 0

Joy, c. 3 0 0 10 0 0 0

Robinson, c. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

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Represents the man who never was fitted ready-made until he called on us. He is a short, fat man. We call them stout, for fat people like the name better. These plump people are certain that they are the most difficult people to fit. They come with all sorts of ideas that they cannot be fitted. We say boldly that there is not one custom cutter in ten who can fit this shape man as well as we can from ready-made stock.

A. SAKS & CO., GUINNIPI'S

404 and 406 Seventh Street N. W.

316 AND 318 SEVENTH STREET.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

A SPECIAL SALE

Silks, Dress Goods, and Hosiery!

At prices not hitherto offered this season in the district, including a full and complete line of SPRING and SUMMER SILK, plain, striped, and checked, at prices ranging from 40c to \$2.50 per yard.

A special lot of FOUILLARDS marked down to 50c; a full line of HEAVY GROS GRAINS, in all the new shades, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 37